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YOYOUK'S RAVENS,

BY GEORGE HARLOW CLARK.

"There goes the great chief of all the birds, Koyouk," said I, indicating an eagle that was mounting slowly into the blue sky.

The lad shook his head dissentingly. "He is a lazy thief, who robs honest birds of fish," he replied. "The wise raven, Too-loo-ah, is the true chief."

Koyouk's opinion merited consideration. All that I knew and much more of the life and habits of Too-loo-ah was familiar to this 16-year-old boy of the lower Yukon. As a little child he had often listened while his mother related folk-lore anecdotes of its sagacity and other less commendable attributes. He did not know that his young kinsmen in far-off Greenland, half-way around the globe,—whose very existence, indeed, he did not suspect,—were also entertained during the long, dark winter night with similar stories, nor that they, too, called the black bird Too-loo-ah. But he had heard that among the south-coast Tlinkits an aristocratic clan proudly traced their ancestry to the bird whose quaintly modeled effigy adorns their totempoles; and this fact was of especial interest to him because a carved, weather-beaten figure of a raven surmounted a painted pole planted beside his grandfather's wooden tomb on a neighboring hilltop.

Among the hills behind the village where Koyouk lived there is one of those peculiar geological formations, an isolated finger or pillar of dark-colored rock, like a druidical monolith on a cyclopean scale, which has withstood the frost and storms of untold centuries. A similar column, although of far greater size and altitude, stands on the northwestern coast of Greenland, near Melville bay, and others exist elsewhere. From time immemorial the top of the pillar has harbored a pair of ravens. There successive generations have reared their young, secure from molestation.

Koyouk had acquired a habit of resorting thither. Many were the pleasant hours he spent outstretched on the thick, soft moss of an adjacent slope, screened by the smoke of a smudge that kept off black flies and mosquitoes while he watched the adult birds flapping to and fro above him. Sometimes he espied one returning from a foray, laden with salmon filched from the village fish-racks where the split fish were strung in long, red rows, curing in the sun.

Koyouk's father, had he chanced to discover the frivolous manner in which his son's time was occupied, would no doubt have quickly found means of diverting his attention. But no such thought detracted from the enjoyment with which Koyouk marked the joyful clamor of the young birds in their lofty aerie while a distribution of the spoil was taking place.

The young naturalist was in his 16th year when he first conceived the idea of scaling the pillar. Formerly he had been content to view its occupants from a distance, but a desire for more intimate acquaintance now awoke in him. He had, moreover, a potent reason for wishing to obtain one of the fledglings.

Koyouk was one of those persons who are gifted with a wonderful comprehension of and influence over animals. His father had given him one of a litter of pups, and he had taught it to perform a number of feats that did great credit both to the teacher and the canine's intelligence. Encouraged by this success, the boy longed for an opportunity to apply a similar course of instruction to a raven. For, he reasoned, its superior endowment, if carefully cultivated, could not fail to result in the ultimate development of a feathered prodigy.

Almost invariably, as he had noticed, the young were hatched before the ice had left the Yukon and the ground was bare of snow. He lurked persistently about the aerie in hope that during the period of their tuition in the use of wings one of them might by chance fall into his hands. But the vigilant parents, although so accustomed to his presence that they usually paid no heed to him, seemed to divine his new motive, and they guarded their progeny with extraordinary zeal. This evidence of subtle discernment, to which he ascribed the birds' incessant watchfulness, increased his respect for their wisdom.

However, he had devised a feasible scheme for making an ascent to the top of the monolith, and he at length proceeded to put it into execution.

He repaired to the big rock one June afternoon, carrying an empty flour sack, his bow and arrows, a ball of stout twine, such as the Yukon people use in netting fish-traps, and a coil of light but strong fibrous rope. His mother had made the rope by braiding, with infinite skill and patience, strips of the inner bark of the willow, prepared and toughened by a native process, and it was primarily designed to be stretched between a series of posts to form a salmon-rack. Although flat instead of round, and less than a half-inch wide, it was capable of sustaining a very heavy weight.

A very small spur or crag projects from a face of the rock column just below the top. Could he succeed in passing the rope over this, an agile climber, like himself, might mount to it with comparative ease. Having first unwound the ball, Koyouk tied an end of the twine to the rope and made fast the other to an arrow. Then, putting the feathered notch to the bow-string, he measured the distance with his eye and sent the shaft, with the white cord trailing behind it, hurtling aloft.

Although accounted the most skilful young archer of his village, his first shot merely disturbed the domestic tranquillity of the tenants of the aerie. The old birds at once took wing, and wheeling above their home, expressed their indignation by discordant croaking, to which their offspring responded with shrill squawks of alarm.

A second trial was successful. Describing a graceful curve past the top of the rock, the missile whistled earthward, but as it fell the cord lodged fairly on the spur, from which a double line remained suspended.

When he had recovered the arrow, it was a simple matter, by pulling in the cord to replace it with the rope. Then Koyouk grasped the slender, swaying strands, tugged at them with all his strength until they were as taut as metal rods under the strain, then threw his entire weight upon them and swung his body to and fro, a human pendulum. This test convinced him that the rope would hold.

He stowed the flour-sack in the hood of his parkie, or jumper, and then swarmed nimbly up the precipitous face of the column. The spur was gained without mishap, and securing foothold on it, he scrambled up on the sloping platform a yard or so above.

Close at hand, in the center of a space of irregular outline, but nowhere more than six feet across, the excited chicks, five little creatures, almost fully fledged, huddled in a huge nest, bulky with the accumulated debris of many seasons. The prize was nearly won.

But the old birds' greeting of Koyouk on their very hearth almost brought about a disastrous termination of the enterprise. Hitherto they had restricted themselves to vociferous protestation, but when they saw the intruder crouch within arm's length of their defenseless brood, resentment toward the one, mingled with solicitude for the others, impelled them to close with him. Screaming with rage, they swooped down in a furious charge, striking with beak and talons, and beating him about the head with their stout wings.

So swift and unexpected was the assault that Koyouk had barely time to crouch beside the nest to avoid a frightful fall. Fortunately, he retained presence of mind and managed to ward off most of their blows, but in the defense his unprotected hands were soon severely scratched and cut.

Prudence counseled immediate retreat, but Koyouk disdained to go empty-handed. It had been his original intention to pick out the choicest one of the brood, but he had counted on leisure with which to examine and select, and this violent reception disconcerted him. So, taking advantage of an opportune lull in the conflict he plucked the sack from his hood, seized the first bird that came to hand, and in spite of its puny resistance popped it into the bag and tied up the mouth with a rawhide thong.

This act was the signal for a cessation of the truce. Again the infuriated pair swept down to battle, this time to rescue or avenge the captive. One, the smaller, darted fearlessly at Koyouk's face, but a well-aimed thrust with his clenched fist repelled it. The next instant, as he glanced about to locate its mate before beginning the descent, he beheld a sight that caused him to utter a cry of consternation.

Koyouk turned just in time to see the other bird fly from the spur beneath his feet with the light rope clutched in its powerful talons. Another moment and it was lying on the ground, 50 feet below. Escape was now impossible.

Koyouk was not easily frightened, but the bird's uncanny instinct, together with the peril of his situation, filled him with dismay. Bitterly he regretted that fear of parental disapproval had induced him to keep his project secret, for otherwise he might have contemplated early relief instead of the prospect of days elapsing before a searching party could rescue him. He shuddered when he reflected that in case his whereabouts were not discovered his fate would be forever a mystery.

He dreaded also lest his astute captors should find a way of inflicting further punishment upon him. For some time the one that had cast off the rope continued to circle over him, but it did not renew the attack, and at length joined its consort, preening its rumpled plumage in a spruce-top near by. They kept up a subdued croaking, a debate of which Koyouk fancied himself to be the subject.

Perhaps two miles south of his observatory he descried a reach of Yukon water, a crooked, gleaming gash in the dense spruce wilderness. East and west bald, moss-capped hills alone were visible, but northward a vast solitude of forest, lakes and rivers, swampy tundra and snow-covered mountain-chain stretched to the Arctic ocean.

No air was stirring, and that nothing might be wanting to complete his discomfort, a host of black midges and mosquitoes presently arrived. For a time he fanned them vigorously with the sack, from which he had restored the fledgling to its mates; but tiring of that monotonous exercise, he took from a small pouch at his belt a box, made of mountain-sheep's horn and containing tinder, flint and steel, and culling a bunch of dry twigs from the nest, started a tiny fire. When he had added refuse and damp wood from the interior of the pile, he found refuge in smoke from the voracious insects' persecution.

As the pungent vapor streamed slowly upward, Koyouk hoped that some one in the village would observe it and investigate its origin. With this end in view, he laid on more fuel, taking care not to set fire to the nest itself.

Apparently incited to action by the smoke, the parent ravens hovered over their domicile; but even the piteous lamentation of their young, whenever an occasional puff half-stifled them, failed to entice them within Koyouk's reach. He longed wistfully that they might fetch a salmon and throw it to the clamorers, so that he could confiscate it for his own use. It was already evening, and he too, was hungry.

For the present, at least he stood in no great actual fear of starvation. As a last resort the fledgling's tender flesh would sustain life for several days; but thirst presented a more serious problem, and before midnight he would willingly have undergone a drenching for the sake of rain.

Perpetual daylight reigns in that season and latitude, and night differed from day in temperature only.

To sleep was impossible; indeed, he dared not try to do so; the risk of a fatal fall was too great. But hunger, thirst and anxiety united to sharpen Koyouk's wits. It occurred to him that in the sack and nest he had material with which he might accomplish his release unaided.

When twine is scarce among the Yukon natives it is a common practice for the women to separate the warp and woof of canvas provision sacks discarded by prospectors or traders, the numerous short strings thus obtained being well adapted for netting and other purposes. In this manner Koyouk proposed to provide himself with a long cord. It was a tedious task for boyish fingers, but he applied himself diligently and hopefully to unraveling the sack.

The position and increasing warmth of the sun proclaimed forenoon when the work of preparation had been completed. To one end of a knotted cord he had attached a couple of stout sticks, lashed together crosswise and weighted with his fire-box and its contents, to serve as a sort of grapple.

Perched on the kitchen covered spur, he lowered the implement to the ground, imparting to it meanwhile a swinging motion. He was angling for the twine which, before climbing to the nest, he had not untied from the end of the rope, and which was still lying in plain sight directly beneath him.

"It was sad, after so much time and pains, not to get it again without help," Koyouk said afterward, when recounting his experience to me.

But it so happened.

He was fishing for the rope with a fair prospect of success when he heard voices, and on looking down the valley he caught sight of two youths from his village running briskly toward him. Speedy deliverance was assured.

When they had attached the rope to the grapple and he had drawn it up and again affixed the double strand over the spur, Koyouk stripped off his parkie, knotted the sleeves together and tied up the neck. Into this improvised sack he stowed three of the fledglings, whose superior qualities were attested by the greater vigor of their cries, and then bade farewell to the aerie.

His rescuers, who were hunting caribou, told him that, so far as they knew, his absence from home had not yet occassioned uneasiness. Chance alone had led them to the monolith.

Regarding the subsequent history of the young ravens, one drooped and died and Koyouk's trained dog, jealous of the new rivals in its master's affection, despatched another. But the third survived, and the result of its education even surpassed its instructor's expectation. During many months it was our companion in camp and travel and its remarkable traits seemed to justify the boy's assertion that the raven is the legitimate king of the birds.—Youth's Companion.

The Resemblance.

"Excuse me," said the new neighbor, as he leaned over the fence, "you have a daughter who plays the piano, I believe."

"I have," answered the man on the porch.

"Well," said the other, "I have been a great student of nature in my time—have spent many years on a farm—and I want to say that your daughter's music reminds me of the music of a brook."

"Ah," said the pleased father, "I confess that there is an undefinable, murmuring sweetness running through her music that resembles a brook, now that you have called my attention to it."

"Yes," agreed the new neighbor, "there is all that. And besides, there is another way in which the resemblance is very marked. Probably you have read that line that calls attention to the fact that the brook goes on forever."

And with a cold stare he walked slowly back to his porch and picked up his newspaper.—Indianapolis Sun.

Under the Umbrellas.

"It is beautiful weather," said she; "let's go for a walk."

"Yes," said he, "it's a lovely night. We'll go for a prowl. We'd better take unbrellas, because it's raining like everything."

"Yes, that's right," said she. We'll take umbrellas—two of them."

They went out into the rain and slush that night and tramped for many blocks. It was beautiful weather—to them. Finally they came back home.

"You had better put the umbrellas in that stand to drip," said she.

He put her umbrella in the stand and leaned his own up against the wall in a corner.

"Won't your umbrella drip on the carpet?" she asked.

"No," said he; "my umbrella is dry. I didn't put it up, you remember?"

"Didn't you get wet?" her sister asked him.

"Oh, no," he replied, with positiveness, and he wondered why her sister laughed so significantly.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Was He Asking the Time?

"Mary," said the little girl's mother rather sternly, "what time did your young man leave last night?"

"It must 'a' been exactly 1 o'clock, ma," volunteered her younger brother.

"How can you say such a thing?" exclaimed Mary indignantly.

"Well, ma," said the boy, "when he was leavin' he asked Mary some questions, and she said, 'Just one; only one.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

OUR REDMEN ASIATICS.

SUCH THE VERDICT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SCIENTISTS.

Government Expedition to the Pacific Slope Settles a Long Disputed Question—Finds Traces of Twenty Aboriginal Nations Scattered Over the Golden State.

"Unquestionably of Asiatic origin" is the verdict as to the California Indians rendered by a special commission sent to that part of the country by the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. W. H. Holmes, anthropologist-in-chief of the National Museum, voices the opinion, which practically settles a long disputed question, in a bulletin that is about to be published. He says that the aborigines now found in the Golden state came long ago from the far north, from Behring Sea and beyond, having crossed over from Asia by way of the "frigid arch" which affords a land passage interrupted only by a narrow water barrier a few miles in breadth.

Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution, calls attention to the fact tha the shortest line between the Straits of Malacca and the continent of North America is a great circle passing northward along the east coast of Asia, across Behring Striat, and southward to the Columbia River, in Oregon. This was the route followed by the first comers to America. Not only was it the shortest, but it may be said that food grew in profusion all along it by the wayside. Early man was obliged to travel in those tracks which were marked out by nature and provisioned for his journeys. Water furnished the greatest quantity and variety of food for the least effort, and the same element afforded easiest transporation.

Travel was mainly in boats, of course. It is easy to imagine a company of the remots ancestors of California Indians setting out, thousands of years ago, from the Indian Ocean in an open boat for a voyage of 10,000 miles to the Columbia river. The route was nearly all the way by sea—an inside passage through landlocked seas and sounds. It led through the Indo-Malayan archipelago, the South China and Malay seas, and East China and Yellow seas, the Japanese and Tartary seas, the Okhotsk sea, and Behring sea and its bays, the Alaskan sea and inlets, the Tlinget-Haida sea, Vancouver sea and the Columbia basin.

All of these marine enclosures swarmed with animal life suitable for human food. The East China and Japan seas furnished inexhaustible supplies of fish, water fowl, crabs, oysters, etc. In Behring sea there was no limit to subsistence. No sooner was a latitude approached where the rigors of the climate demanded extra clothing and fuel for the body than marine mammals and land mammals were superabundant. These early travelers would naturally avoid the deep ocean, which is a desert to the voyager, offering no food supply. In the shallows the landmarks were their lighthouses and the inlets were their harbors innumerable.

In California at the present time, says Prof. Holmes, are found remnants of 20 distinct nations, speaking as many languages. These varied ethnic elements, embraced within a region only 800 miles in length by 300 miles in width, seem to have been attracted one after another to the lowland and coastal valleys by the bait of an unfailing food supply. So formidable are the barriers of mountain ranges on the east and so forbidding the deserts on the south that few communities once settled there would ever take the trouble to seek homes elsewhere. It would appear that the peoples were caught like fishes in a trap—the way in was easy, but the way out was hard.

The Indians, or rather their remote ancestors, came from Asia by way of Behring Strait, because that was the easiest as well as the shortest route. On an ordinary map it does not look the shortest, but it is such, nevertheless, and that this is true may easily be ascertained by a brief examination of any geographical globe. It is considered reasonably certain by many scientists that the earliest beings properly called human dwelt not far from the Straits of Malacca, and that from there their descendants spread over the world.

One can conceive of a stream of canoes flowing for many centuries from the Indian Ocean and peopling America steadily from Asia by way of its eastern shores and seas. For 3000 years or more this continent was receiving in this way continuously a population. A great highway was opened through which the stream of boats kept floating. In every favorable place along the route colonies were dropped, and the nations thus started assumed proprietorship over parts of the highway. At length they shut off the stream of migration by declaring that it should no longer pass through their premises, and the flow of immigration to America being thus cut off, the ancestors of the present copper colored aborigines were left to obtain, through centuries, traits of their own.

Though the present aborigines of California represent so many distinct nations as proved by their languages, which are as far apart from one another as English is from Chinese, the character of the food supply and other local conditions applying to all have made all of them a good deal alike in respect to habits and customs. Generally speaking, the culture of the tribes of the Golden State may be said, as Prof. Holmes remarks, to revolve about the oak tree. They are eaters of acorns, which endless forests of oak furnish in unlimited quantities. They have almost no earthenware, few of them understand anything of the potters' art, but are the most wonderful basket makers in the world, their products in this line displaying remarkably varied phases of form, technique and embellishment.

Prof. Holmes examined several of their milling places, and describes one of them (a typical example) as a mass of granite rock, with many conical holes, some shallow and some deep. All about were stones for grinding and pounding, adapted in shape to the hollows, in which acorns were put for the purpose of reducing them to meal. This place of industry was covered with a rude shelter of poles and brush to protect the women, who are obliged to spend much of their time at such work, from sun and rain.

The acorn cracking outfit ordinarily consists of a round stone with a shallow pit on the upper surface, and another stone for striking, the nut being set on end to receive the blow. In the absence of such contrivance the teeth are used for breaking the shells. The kernals, after being dried, are pounded in a hole, the resulting meal being winnowed in a flat basket. A basin is then formed in the sand, and in this the meal is put, the water being poured upon it repeatedly and allowed to drain away until all of the tannin is filtered out. It is the tannin that renders the acorn unfit for food in its ordinary condition, but, after going through the process described, the flour, scooped out of the sand-basin with the hands, is sweet and wholesome. The Indians, who call it "hyota," vastly prefer it to our wheat flour.

Mortars carved out of stone are sometimes employed for grinding the acorns, with the help of a pestle. Prof. Holmes found two ancient ones, of a globular shape, in the possession of an old miner named John Cannon. They were so highly valued by Mrs. Cannon as receptacles for watering the chickens that one of them was secured only with the greatest difficulty. They had been discovered originally in a mine, together with a number of sketetons, buried six feet deep in gold bearing gravel.

Near a place called Murphys the expedition visited a cave carved out of the limestone by water, which was entered by an opening descending almos vertically and expanding below. Skulls and other portions of human skeletons had been found there, and Pro. Holmes secured from the interior of the cavern parts of the remains of a huge animal, which, being taken to Washington, proved to have belonged to a giant sloth, one of those huge mammals, long ago extinct, which were plentiful over the greater part of this continent during the tertiary epoch.—New York Herald.

TORPEDO BOAT'S CREWS.

Recent Hard Experience of Men Aboard English Craft.

Rarely, if ever, have the crews of torpedo boats experienced a worse time than was undergone by those officers and men who were told off to man the four torpedo boats that were towed from Lamlash to Plymouth last week by the channel squadron. During the cruise just ended the squadron took with it these boats in order that experiments might be made in victualling and coaling the craft from the parent ships when at sea. The experiments were successful, in so far as they proved that a torpedo boat can be furnished with supplies from a battleship when the vessels are under steam. A boom was rigged out, and the boats towed along at 10 knots an hour by means of a hawser passed around the end of the boom. While the sea was calm it was found comparatively easy to put all necessary supplies aboard the boats without slackening speed. But on the voyage from Lambash rough weather was experienced and the crews of the torpedo boats suffered terribly. For the greater part of the way the sea broke continually over the tiny craft, and the officers and men had to lash themselves to the deck to avoid being washed overboard. One young stoker belonging to the boat that was in tow of the battleship Resolution did meet his fate. He was lying down, so worn out from seasickness and exhaustion that when the sea lifted him he was unable to make any effort himself. Being clad in heavy boots and oilskins he sank before the ships that tried to pick him up could reach him. The speed at which the boats were towed did much to make existence aboard them less endurable. Instead of riding the waves they were pulled through them. Sleep was impossible, and when a boat broke loose, as the Majestic's did, the crew were so tired out that they could barely manage to secure the hawser that was drifted back to them. To make matters worse, the Magnificent's boat stove in her bows and fore compartments became waterlogged. That these frail craft came through as well as they did is a splendid testimony to the courage and powers of endurance of their crews.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Curious Law About Parcel Carrying.

They have curious laws in Vienna, and enforce them too. Recently Marie Freidl and Felix Kopstein, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, were walking along a street in the Austrian capital, when they came across an old woman staggering along under the weight of a heavy package. Moved by pity they offered to carry it for the old woman, a proposition to which she readily acceded. The kind-hearted children had not gone far before they were arrested by a policeman for carrying parcels without a license. The children were taken to a police station, where the officer in charge lectured them upon the enormity of their offence. They were kept under arrest for six hours and then released with a warning.

It seems that there is a corps of "Messengers" in Vienna, to which a municipal statute grants the exclusive right of "carrying" inside the city. The boy and girl had violated the law by carrying the old woman's burden, and under such an interpretation of the statute a man who carries a package for a woman with whom he is walking may be "run in" by the first policeman who sees him.—New York Press.

A Russian Millennium.

No newspaper has appeared at Borgi (in Finland) for some time past, owing to the official censor being away on a holiday. If all these Russian censors were given a holiday what a lovely time the empire of the czar would have.—Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.

Three hundred and twenty-five miles in a day is the record for a sailing ship, 560 for a steamer.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP

MARKED INCREASE IN OUR DOMESTIC FLOCKS.

Census For 1901 Shows a Gain Alike in Number Owned and in Value Per Head Over the Splendid Showing of Last Year.

In view of the present low price of wool throughout the world, the lowest known for many years, and the great prostration now prevailing in the wool and sheep industry in every country, except the United States, it is interesting to know how the American sheep farmer fares. He fares best among all his competitors, very much the best. His industry has not been ruined; far from it. He is infinitely better off than are the sheep and wool producers of the rest of creation. Vastly better off he is than during the disastrous free wool period of 1894-97 and the succeeding two years of a home market overstocked with foreign wools brought here free of duty. So great was the glut of foreign wool under the Wilson tariff law that it was not until 1900 that our domestic growers began to feel the benefit of the duty on wool restored by the Dingley tariff. Even now there is on hand a considerable quantity of the free wool that was rushed in during the closing months of the Wilson law.

A year ago the sheep census of the American Protective Tariff League showed some surprising results. Contrasted with the free-wool period of 1896 the census for 1900 showed a gain of 71.44 per cent. in the total number of sheep owned and a gain of 121.59 per cent. in average value per head. But this was before the bottom dropped out of the world's wool markets. Since then the great slump in wool values has taken place.

Have American flocks decreased, and has their value per head declined along with the sheep of Australia, South America and other wool producing countries? Decidedly not.

On the contrary, the sheep census of 1901, just completed by the American Protective Tariff League, shows:

Number of States reporting	40
Number of reports received	707
Sheep owned, March, 1901	1,464,781
Sheep owned, March, 1900	1,256,738
Gain for 1901	208,043
Percentage of gain for 1900	16.55

It is found that against an average value of $3.90 per head in March, 1900, the average value for March, 1901, was $4.04, an increase of fourteen cents per head, or 3.59 per cent.

It would appear that the American sheep raiser has a marked advantage over the flock masters of the rest of the world. First, he has in his favor a protective tariff which fixes an irreducible minimum of market value for his fleeces. Unless the foreign grower sells his wool for nothing, he cannot compete with the domestic grower in the American market. The Dingley tariff takes care of that. Second, the average value per head of American sheep is kept up by the enormous demand for mutton and lambs for food purposes. The American wage earner, when busily employed at high wages, as he has been for three or four years past and now is, consumes from three to thirty times more meat than the other wage earners of the world. He is fond of good mutton and juicy lamb, and he is a tremendous consumer of these meats. In fact, he is the best customer the American butcher has. It is not the rich people, but the wage earners, that keep the butcher shops going. It is no longer possible, as it was in 1896, under Wilson tariff free wool, to buy a good sheep for fifty cents. That day has passed, and will come no more as long as the tariff on wool protects the wool grower while the tariff on all lines of production makes times good, wages high and the consuming capacity of 76,000,000 people three to thirty times greater than the consuming capacity of the rest of the people on earth.

Condensed into a form easily read and understood, the sheep census of the American Protective Tariff League for 1901 is as follows:

State.	No. of Reports.	No. of sheep owned in March, 1900.	No. of sheep owned in March, 1901.
Arizona	4	37,500	32,600
Arkansas	2	265	530
California	7	27,015	30,470
Colorado	9	70,624	70,030
Connecticut	3	35	97
Idaho	6	133,100	194,300
Illinois	6	500	503
Indiana	59	8,351	7,616
Indian Ter.	2	94	155
Iowa	8	268	1,029
Kansas	8	3,813	4,387
Kentucky	55	1,712	1,643
Louisiana	1	10	16
Maryland	6	156	302
Michigan	49	4,309	4,102
Minnesota	4	616	935
Mississippi	1	2,000	2,300
Missouri	70	4,033	5,646
Montana	83	481,520	530,010
Nebraska	12	5,815	6,460
Nevada	1	7,000	7,000
New Mexico	9	32,490	52,710
New York	17	1,054	1,279
North Carolina	28	1,223	1,051
North Dakota	20	31,236	32,747
Ohio	29	24,929	25,735
Oklahoma	5	4,950	6,760
Oregon	32	25,159	28,917
Pennsylvania	4	882	974
South Carolina	1	31	71
South Dakota	17	29,533	37,378
Tennessee	1	172	98
Texas	25	58,587	37,378
Utah	15	99,925	115,725
Vermont	4	625	655
Virginia	5	135	366
Washington	14	24,027	32,715
West Virginia	53	3,785	3,751
Wisconsin	4	238	271
Wyoming	28	129,102	154,502
Totals	707	1,256,738	1,464,781
Number of States reporting			40
Number of reports received			707

	Number.	Value.
Sheep owned in March, 1901	1,464,781	$4.04
Sheep owned in March, 1900	1,256,738	3.96
Gain for March, 1901	208,043	$0.14
Percentage of gain for 1901	0.1655	0.0359

Greatest Consuming Nation.

The population of the world is about 1,600,000,000; of the United States, 77,000,000, or about one twentieth. Yet we consume about one-third of the whole world's products. Why? Because we do forty-nine fiftieths of our own work, make big money and live like lords.

Novel Observation Station.

The Academy of Science at Vienna has resolved to establish a novel station for the observation of earthquakes, in a silver mine, 100 meters below the surface.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.

Philadelphia Manufacturers on the Question of Tariff Revision and Reciprocity.

The significance of the action of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, on the subject of tariff revision and reciprocity, taken in connection with the statement of President Search, of the National Association of Manufacturers, given in another column, cannot but suggest itself to every mind. It means that the Philadelphia organization, the largest and most influential of its kind in the United States, is unalterably opposed to tariff tinkering in any and all forms, whether by outright alteration of the schedules or by a scheme of special trade treaties which calls for a reduction of duties on competitive products. At a largely attended meeting of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, held on the evening of June 17, 1901, the following resolutions, previously adopted by the Board of Directors, were by a unanimous vote ratified by the club as a whole:

Whereas, The great and acknowledged prosperity which this country enjoys to-day is directly traceable to the protective system under which our revenues are raised and our industries have been developed and the conditions created which have given us a commanding position in the world's trade; and

Whereas, This country by popular vote has many times and very recently recorded itself in favor of the protective principle, so that this is no longer a mooted question; and

Whereas, Such imperfections as are inseparable from any tariff law are more apparent than real, inasmuch as any tariff schedule which may seem to be excessive or unnecessary becomes inoperative when the necessity for protection ceases, thus automatically removing the burden; and

Whereas, The disastrous experience caused by the agitation for tariff revision prior to and during 1894 is still fresh in our minds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia deprecates any attempt to revive tariff legislation as a menace to our continued prosperity; and

Resolved, That should the alteration of any part of the tariff schedules seem necessary in the judgment of the Industrial Commission now investigating the subject, the same should be taken out of politics and be made the subject of careful revision by a non-partisan tariff commission; and

Resolved, That in adhering to the principle of reciprocity as originally formulated in the Republican platform of 1900, to wit: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets," and as expressed in existing laws, operating through the tariff, which provides for concessions on articles not produced by ourselves in exchange for like concessions on our domestic products, having in view the preservation of the integrity of our home markets, we have a valuable means for the expansion of our world trade without injury to our industries.

The whole question of tariff and reciprocity is contained in these resolutions. In them the attitude of the great body of industrial leaders throughout the United States is, we believe, accurately defined. There shall be no tariff tinkering on the dishonest plea that the trust evil may be thereby remedied, or for any other reason now apparent. There shall be no experiments in the line of foreign trade expansion which take from any domestic industry the measure of protection guaranteed by the tariff law as it now stands; no displacement of American labor, no decrease of employment and wages through the increased admission of foreign made goods competing with goods of a like character now being successfully produced in this country. Sound Republican doctrine, sound protection, sound patriotism, sound practical, business commonsense!

Financial Supremacy.

Another step in the progress of the United States toward its destined position at the head of creditor nations is indicated by the taking for this money market of the whole issue of a loan negotiated by the city of Frankfort. The amount is not so very great, $3,750,000, but it is the first time that the whole issue of a long term bond of a German municipality has been placed in New York. Money is cheaper here than there, and a portion of the large current indebtedness of Europe to the United States for manufactured goods, as well as food and raw materials, will be settled for by this bond issue in place of money.—Chicago Public Policy.

Sees Every Flag But His Own.

Publicly Flogged.

For the first time in twenty years a thief was publicly flogged at the whipping post in New Jersey the other day. The culprit was a white man named James Fisher, and he was accused of stealing a diamond pin. Nearly all of the city officials of Dover were present, when the punishment was dealt out. Many ladies of the town occupied box seats as the lash whizzed through the air and fell upon the white skin with a dull sound as though striking putty; others pressed in against the fence surrounding the post and expressed their approbation in various ways. After the punishment was over and the shackles loosened an overcoat was thrown over the man's bleeding back and he was taken back to the jail where ointment was applied.

CHECKING MAIL ABUSES

Reforms That May Lead to One Cent Letter Postage.

Three Important Orders Debarring "Premium" Publications From Second Class Rates Issued.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster-General Smith has signed three orders amending in important particulars three postal regulations affecting second-class mail matter. The first order amends Section 276, which is the general definition, so as to exclude from the second-class publications which have the characteristics of books. This amendment is in these words:

"Periodical publications herein referred to are held not to include those having the characteristics of books, but only such as consist of current news or miscellaneous literary matter, or both (not excluding advertising), and conforms to the statutory characteristics of second-class matter."

The second order amends Section 281 in several particulars, the principal one being that publications, the subscriptions to which are not founded on their value as news or literary journals, and which, by the general use of premiums or other considerations in the form of chances to win prizes, etc., to induce subscriptions, in effect circulate at apparently a nominal rate, will be excluded from the second class. The essential paragraph of this is as follows:

"The subscription price must be shown by the publication, and when it appears from the contents, or from the extrinsic inducements offered in common with it, that the circulation of the publication is not founded on its value as a news or literary journal and that subscriptions are not made because of such value, but because its offers of merchandise or other consideration result, in effect, in its circulation at apparently a nominal rate, such publication does not come within the requirements of the law for acceptance as second-class matter."

The third order amends Section 301, so that unsold copies of second-class publications may not be returned at the pound rate to news agents or to publishers.

An explanatory statement given out at the Department regarding the order says: "The action of Postmaster-General Smith is regarded as highly important. It is evidence of the purpose of the Department to administer the law as it is, strictly and properly, and that abuses, wherever found, will be eradicated. Loose and indifferent interpretation heretofore is responsible for the loss of many millions to the Government. It is believed that when the effect of the changes is thoroughly established many postal improvements will follow, and one-cent letter postage will be made possible."

An immediate effect of the orders will be to bar from the mails at regular publication rates all "fake" publications and other periodicals whose circulation depends on various lottery and prize schemes. No legitimate publication will be injured by the new dispensation. On the contrary, all such publications, including newspapers and magazines of established character, will be distinctly benefited through the practical suppression by the Postoffice Department of catch-penny periodicals that have been systematically swindling the Government out of millions of revenue every year by burdening the mails with a class of matter which the lawmakers never intended should be considered as entitled to the rate of second-class mail.

BANK ROBBERS SHOW FIGHT.

Keep Off Citizens of an Ohio Town While They Work on a Safe.

Alexandria, Ohio.—A daring attempt to loot the Ressler & Ashbrooke Bank was made by a gang of six or seven men. Nothing was secured, however, and, after standing off a crowd of citizens, at whom they fired repeatedly for an hour, the robbers escaped in stolen buggies.

An examination of the vault showed that little of value had been secured. A package of $1500 which had been left over night in the outer vault was found among the debris. A Sheriff's posse immediately took up the chase, but the robbers secured a good start and could not be overhauled.

RENOUNCES HIS COUNTRY.

A Syracuse Millionaire Declares Himself a Subject of Edward VII.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Major Alexander H. Davis, a millionaire, who until recently claimed this city as his home and paid personal taxes, has declared himself a subject of King Edward of Great Britain and has had his name stricken from the personal tax roll.

Major Davis ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket against James J. Belden fifteen years ago and was defeated. He has large street railroad interests in Louisville and extensive real estate in this city.

SCHOOL "MISTRESS" A MAN.

Teacher in Arkansas Arrested — Wanted on a Charge of Murder.

Little Rock, Ark.—A detective a few days ago placed under arrest a supposed young woman, who had been teaching a private school in the Kings River neighborhood.

It turns out that the school teacher was a man in disguise; that his name is Sears, and that he is wanted in Texas on a charge of murder, committed seven years ago.

Rain Welcomed With Joy.

The drought has been partly broken in Kansas, but too late to save corn. The rain was welcomed with wild demonstrations of joy.

A Successful Flying Machine.

A highly successful experiment was made at Paris, France, by M. Santos Dumont with a self-directing balloon invented by him. The balloon was steered in all directions, and made to rise or sink without apparent difficulty.

Woolen Trade Fairly Active.

The woolen and worsted goods trade is fairly active. Leading mills are well supplied with orders for fall lines, and there is little disposition to hasten the opening of the new spring season.

The Sporting World.

"Gus" Ruhlin has defeated "Bob" Fitzsimmons in their wrestling match with two straight falls, at New York City.

An intercity golf association, the largest in the West, has been formed by representatives of clubs in cities between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

The Constitution has defeated the Columbia by eleven minutes and six seconds in the race off Newport, R. I. The Independence was distanced, being several miles from the finish line when the time limit ended.

N. G. GRANDY & CO.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.
REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect June 2nd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "		4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:05, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton "	"	12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven "	"	5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		5:53, p. m.
Arrive Edenton "	"	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:35, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Monday and Wednesday connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and 4 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

R. P. JENKINS,
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W. H. KEATON, PROP.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.
TERMS REASONABLE.

BAY VIEW HOTEL
Sample Rooms and Hacks Free,
F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.
Fronting Edenton Bay, Edenton, N.C

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FOR SALE!
30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE
the OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the cotton Factory. Terms and payments made easy

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Successor to John H Ziegler,
Dealer in all Kinds of
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From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
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when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty
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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

FROM ONE POINT OF VIEW.

Despite the extreme heat of the summer season, the various Constitutional Conventions still continue to orate and resolutionize in a manner most spirited. The Virginia solons are still debating the suffrage question, though the general sentiment of the assembly is evidently opposed to the grandfather-clause form of legislation recently adopted in this State. The spirit of the convention seems on the whole to be in favor of a restricted suffrage limited by property and educational qualifications. The Virginia press failed to take kindly to the cry of the rule-or-ruin politicians who with the usual howl of "nigger domination" on their lips attempted to purchase for themselves temporary tame and emolument by a reckless appeal to the sentiment of racial prejudice. The Virginian-Pilot, one of the leading Democratic sheets of that State, coudemning this disgraceful policy of nigger-baiting, registers an editorial protest against the folly of thus attempting to discourage the colored man, and, aside from the question of his political elimination as far as his ability to hold office is concerned, points out the needless harshness of the measures advocated by those extremists. We quote the following extract from said editorial as well worthy of perusal:

"The simple fact is that the whites of the South cannot afford to adopt a policy of repression, of hostility or even of indifference and neglect as to the negro. He is here and here he is going to stay. He will stay as a hindrance, as a lift or a burden. His sheer presence will keep away other labor, is now keeping away immigrants. By every consideration of bald self-interest the white people of the South are bound to promote the industrial efficiency of the negro, and the absolute pre-requisite to that is a better trained intelligence and higher ideas of morality.

"There is plenty of room in the South for the negro. A few conditions being promised, there is a free field for him. There will never be social equality in the South, even in the half-sense there is now at the North. There will never be amalgamation of the races. The races will, in fact, continue to have their separate churches, schools, hotels, places of amusement as at present. But the negro is free to accumulate property, to enter the professions, to have as much of comfort, of luxury, of the finer things of life as he can pay for. He will not be free to hold office because he cannot be elected to it. But in all respects he is as free to do among, with and for his own people whatever he wishes, as the white man.

"We do not for a moment suppose that the negro will realize the limit of his opportunities, but we see no reason why he should not become a prosperous, law-abiding, industrious, self-respecting citizen, aiding materially in the up-building of the section, and living on absolutely friendly terms with his white neighbor. It is to the realization of the possibility that the white man should aid the negro, and it cannot be done by stirring up ill feeling between the races, by measures of needless harshness, or by abandoning the negro to his own devices."

The South has its negro and the North has its immigrant, and of the two the South, if a policy of self-help and education is pursued, has much the easier problem to solve.

THE CENTURY'S FIRST-BORN.

Full soon, if recent press dispatches are to be credited, the children of earth are to take unto themselves the wings of the morning, or the evening, or the high noon-tide, as capricious fancy may dictate, and, a hot, dusty and perspiring world left far behind, will be enabled to soar bird-like through the vasty blue. The problem of aerial navigation has been solved. The great highway of the sky will soon be thronged with the winged servants of pleasure and commerce. The genius of a son of France has solved the problem. Senor Santos-Dumont has constructed a flying machine which will really fly, which can be guided, which will move in the wind, which will mount in the air, and which has been made to circulate the Eiffel-Tower. 'Tis an invention worthy of the age, and has removed the first great difficulty in the way of aerial navigation. The prophetic dream of the poet of "Locksley Hall," who

"dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonders that should be;
"Saw the heavens filed with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales."

bids fair to find its realization, and to thereby produce political and economic revolutions not a few. The perfection of the present invention would certainly complicate the transportation question and provide a sleepless pillow for many a railroad magnate. The problem of collecting the tariff would, also, under such conditions, we imagine, drive many a daring statesman to despair. Custom-Houses in the air would have to be established and "the central blue" policed against aerial smugglers.

But, mutatis mutandis, we doubt not this matter-of-fact-old world will find little difficulty in meeting whatever new conditions may arise.

PAPERS BUILD UP TOWNS.

The effort of any newspaper to build up a town is practically nullified unless it is backed up by the business men of the town. A stranger turns from the news columns of a paper to its advertising columns, and if he fails to find there the business cards of the merchants and professional firms he comes to the conclusion that the editor is not appreciated, in which case it is a good place to keep clear from.

No town ever grew up without the active assistance of its papers. Nor can the papers grow and build up their localities without the assistance of the town.

Business men should realize this, and remember, that in lending support to their local papers they are not only building up their own business, but are helping to support that which is steadily working for the growth of the whole community.

Judge Boyd, a gentleman who has never been considered a visionary and who is a careful observer of present political conditions, commenting upon the factional fight now being waged in the Democratic wigwam, gives voice to the following dictum:

"In North Carolina I would not be surprised to see the election of four or five Republican representatives in Congress at the next congressional election. The reapportionment of the State has made several close districts, and unless a great change comes over the prospects as they now appear the Democrats will stand a good chance to lose some of them."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1901.

Postmaster General Smith has issued the orders defining, or rather more clearly defining, the nature of publications that can be mailed as second-class matter, which have been contemplated for some time. They will give the fake publishers a hard time, but will not work the slightest injury to any legitimate publication. They give postmasters full instruction for the careful enforcement of the law, which excludes from second-class periodicals that cannot show a bona fide list of subscribers of more than one-half of their entire circulation—bona fide subscribers to mean subscribers who have paid for the publication and not for some premium offered, and postal officials to have the right to examine books of publishers whenever there is reason for doubt as to their claims.

The problem of how to keep Mr. James G. Stowe, who has resigned the position of U. S. Consul General, at Cape Town, South Africa, because the salary is not large enough for him to live in that expensive place, in the consular service will probably be solved by accepting his resignation and appointing him vice consul at that place or at any South African port he may prefer. As consul general he cannot under the law accept payment for services from private parties, but as vice consul he can act as resident agent for American exporters, as he has opportunities to do. Mr. Stowe has proven himself to be such a valuable man that Secretary Hay wishes to retain him in the consular service.

The vacancy in the Hague Arbitration Commission caused by the death of ex-President Harrison is not an easy one to fill. In order to maintain the political balance in the American representation on the commission the new member must be a republican and President McKinley wishes him to be a man whose judicial experience and knowledge of international law will compare favorably with the man whose place he will fill, and he must also be a man of national reputation. Several names are being considered by President McKinley and all members of the Cabinet have been invited to submit others.

Although 38,082 pensioners died during the last fiscal year there was a net increase of 4,305 pensioners during the year. The total number of pensioners at the close of the fiscal year was 997,834. The number of deaths among pensioners is slowly but surely increasing each year. The total for the year just closed was 2,273 greater than for the year previous.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

The remarks of crop correspondents for the week just past are generally quite unfavorable, and indicate considerable injury to crops by excessive moisture and only slight improvement in favored localities The chief objectionable feature was the large amount of rain, occurring about the 15th and 18th, though at many points showers fell on every day of the week. Farmers hardly had any opportunity to cultivate crops, which have again become very foul.

The advantages of small farms, which are more easily kept clear, appear under such adverse conditions as have prevailed during the present season.

The general condition of cotton is not promising anywhere in the State, where properly cultivated it is doing fairly well, though generally making too much weed and not fruiting rapidly; cotton is shedding forms badly in many localities, in some counties on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge the crop seems to be blooming and forming fruit more freely, but for the State at large the concensus of opinion is that the crop is very inferior. Much corn on bottonlands was destroyed by freshets; on uplands the crop looks fairly well, though some is turning yellow; the weather has been too wet to finish laving by in good order. Wheat and spring oats in shock have been injured by rains. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, field peas and rice are still doing well.

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

If the person to whom this copy of THE NORTH CAROLINIAN is sent is not a subscriber, this number is sent as a sample, as an invitation to subscribe. The small sum of two cents per week will make it a regular visitor to your home—three months, 25 cents; six months, 50 cents; one year, $1.

"Economic Aspects of Reciprocity," comprising two lectures delivered by John P. Young, before the College of Commerce of the University of California, has just been issued in document form by the American Protective Tariff League. Two copies sent to any address for three cents. Ask for Document No. 49. Address, American Protective Tariff League, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of P. C. Dixon and A. L. Jeffreys, Trading as P. C. Dixon & Co., Bankrupt.	In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of P. C. Dixon & Co., of South Tunis, in the county of Hertford, and the district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said P. C. Dixon & Co. was adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank County on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES GUIRKIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 15th, 1901.

PROPOSALS—U. S. DEPARTment of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until noon, Saturday, July 27, 1901, for the erection of a two story and cellar frame and brick building for the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Hatteras, N. C., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained at the Office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C, and at the Weather Bureau office at Hatteras, N. C., Bids must be sealed and indorsed on envelope "Proposal for Weather Bureau building, Hatteras, N. C.," and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

N. R. PARKER AND CO.,
Real Estate and Rental Agent.
Office:—Albemarle Steam Laundry.
I offer the following properties for sale:
No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
" 2. 20 acres good house land improved.
" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built. hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres, Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.
Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute.
—ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—
Opens its 23rd Annual Session Monday, Sept. 16th, 1901.
FIVE COURSES OF STUDY.
I. Classical Course,
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III. College Preparatory,
IV. Business Course,
V. Music Course.
NINE INSTRUCTORS.
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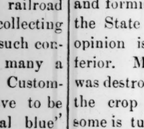

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What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.
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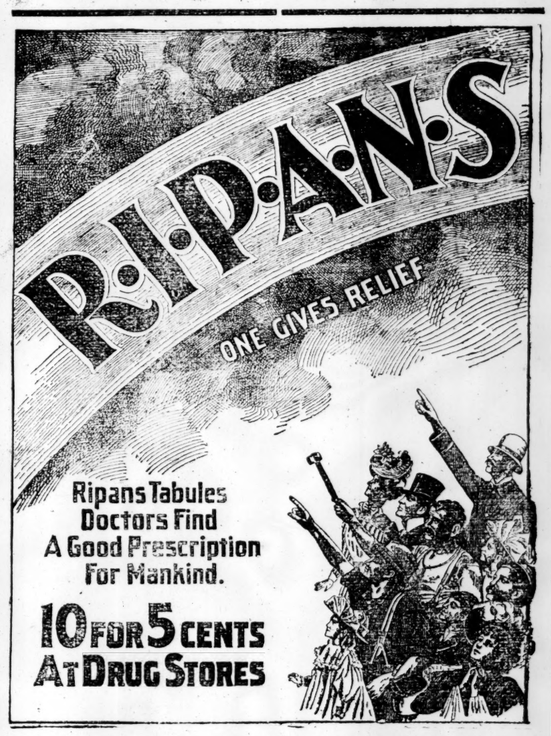

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an Industrial and Training School for boys and young men, will begin its annual session Oct. 1st, 1901.
Young men desiring to go to school and pay in part with work may write to us AT ONCE. Twenty-one are desired immediately; 6 for farm work, 6 for carpenter's work, 4 for masonry and plastering 4 for painting and 1 or 2 for printing.
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Leslie's Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.50
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Scribner's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.25
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.40
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1.00	1.25	1.40
Cosmopolitan Magazine, Irvington, N. Y	1.00	1.25	1.40
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y	2.00	2.00	2.25
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn	.50	1.00	1.15
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn	2.00	2.00	2.25
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass	1.75	2.25	2.50
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business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.
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Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

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COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W, Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; C. W. Grice, S. W.; C. C. Barnard, J. W.; W. M. Mann Treas.; L. C. Oakley, Sec. Meets Tuesday nights.

Talula Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P; P D Twiddy, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, H.P.; H H Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J P Simpson, N G; W F Keaton, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E Black, Financial Secretary; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Gurkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Eagle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F C Thompson, jr. Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W Ban Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White, J. F. Newbold, Keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
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AGENCY

Carolinian Bldg.
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 25, 1901.

NOTE

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

PHONETIC POEM OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R.,
No. 1 1-ders what U. R.
From Grs N. Y. 2 Buffalo
U pont the way that all should go
2 C the fair that takes the bun
B-4 the close of 19-1.

Up the Hudson, 'eross the Sts,
ThrU towns and cities small and grs,
Past mountains high and valleys deep,
Where brave men f0 & heroes sleep,
Each foot of way a nature ShO
From Grs New York 2 Buffalo.

In day coach or parlor car,
Nothing's like U near or far;
U'R slowest train a cannon ball,
You speed ahead of rivals ail,
A da-Z—that is what U. R R.
Grs N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

—Ex.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

The southern farmer is now watching the bloom upon the field.

We advertise the truth and the truth advertises us.—Melick.

"Throw physic to the dogs," says Shakspeare. William evidently had no love for dogs.

Alexander conquered the world; we confine our conquests to groceries. —Fulmer and Whitehurst.

A convention of the School Committeemen of the county is called to meet in the Court House on Saturday, August 17, at 10 o'clock.

That delightful flavor given by the juices of luscious fruits, ripe and fresh, is what serves to make the Standard Pharmacy's soda so popular.

Mr. Carr has not yet enumerated the peanut politicians, evidentally believing that it is the hit dog that hollers, and being willing to let it go at that.—Ex.

Littleton Female College is attracting much attention just now and President Rhodes is doing much toward solving the problem of education of young women in the South.

Before you leave the city for your summer outing, be sure to subscribe for the CAROLINIAN. You will feel lost without it. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The cynical batchelor suggests that probably the greatest pleasure most of the women will get in heaven will be hanging over the walls watching the men in the other place rubber.

For all we know the Governor may perform a merciful act every time he pardons an unfortunate, but it never occurred to some people that Governor Russell might have been doing the same thing.—Ex.

Congressman Small has secured the establishment of four rural free delivery postal routes from Greenville to begin September 1st. 'Tis an excellent beginning. Let the good work go on, Sir John!

John P. Overman, Trustee of Geo. W. Cobb, bankrupt, will sell on Monday next, July 29th, a number of judgments, a lot of law books and an Insurance Policy on the life of T. J. Murden, property of said estate.

A popular policy: Insurance for life, premiums to be paid for 20 years only. Then you get a paid up policy for the full amount without further charge. This policy is issued by The New York Life with seven year dividends or accumulative dividends as desired. It also has many other liberal features.

A County Institute for the white teachers of Pasquotank county, will be held in the Court House, commencing Monday, August 12, 1901. Prof. Harry Howell of the Washington Graded Schools, has been employed as an instructor in the institute. All teachers and friends of education are cordially invited to attend all or any of the sessions.

If the people of North Carolina have ever been free to think and vote as the think why was the constitutional amendment adopted? If our memory is not at fault, one of the arguments used was that after its adoption the people would be at liberty to divide on political questions.—Durham Herald.

A recent application of a confederate widow to the authorities of North Carolina for a pension presents a curious phase.

The widow in question shows that she suffered three times during the war of the confederacy by the loss of husbands. She is, therefore, thrice a widow, and claims that the pension law should notice her accordingly. Each man who sacrificed his life for his country, according to the claimant, should be rewarded by a pension to his widow, and if, perchance, the pension becomes cumulative, that furnishes no reason why the state should dodge its duty. A thrice broken heart needs thrice the unguent, and hence this North Carolina widow makes claim for all to which she is entitled.

"The growth of manufacturing establishments in some parts of North Carolina has been wonderful. A northern man who recently traveled over the Southern Railway from Danville to Charlotte said that the section through which he passed was more like a New England community than any he had ever seen. There are factories at every small town along the route, and they are not all cotton factories by any means. At High Point, for example, the manufacture of furniture has become a great industry. The first factory of this character at High Point began work in 1889, making a cheap grade of chamber suits. Now, we are told there are thirty-three factories, one for every one hundred and fifty inhabitants. At Thomasville, near by, there are twelve factories, which manufacture every article of furniture needed by man from the time he is an infant in the cradle until he is borne to his grave in a coffin.

"It is further said that these factories have been uniformly successful and have paid dividends from 10 and 25 per cent each year. The best part of it is that not $10,000 worth of the stock is outside of these towns and none outside of the State.

"When we reflect that only a generation ago the South was purely an agricultural section, such statements as these are hard to realize. But Southerners are wonderful people."—Richmond Leader.

A rather startling snake story is reported from near Suffolk, Va. It has to do with the death of Grant Wilkins, a North Carolina negro about thirty-five years of age, who was travelling through the Dismal Swamp prospecting for shingle timber. When tired and hungy he sat down by a big juniper tree to take his midday meal and presumably fell asleep. When found he was dead and his limbs gave evidence of convulsions. By his side was a beer bottle and a sardine box. A three-foot section of a live black snake was hanging from the dead man's mouth. Halt as much more was inside. It was a hard pull for two men to extract the reptile, which was dispatched with a club. It is supposed Wilkins slept with his mouth open and the snake crawled in to investigate. Another story is that it was attracted by the sardines. Wilkins died from suffocation.

Central Academy and Industrial School for boys and young men, located at Littleton, N. C., is a school where any boy rich or poor, of pluck and good character, can secure an education. We like such schools.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Last Saturday, the 20th, at about the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., the drowsy and heat-laden atmosphere of our little city was suddenly agitated by a terrific explosion. Investigation located the origination of the same in the plant of the Crystal Ice and Coal Company on Water St, near the depot of the N. & S. Owing to some defect, the nature of which will, doubtless, never be fully known, one of the large ammonia tanks in the engine room of the ice plant exploded violently. The whole building collapsed as if made of paste-board. Ed Beasley, a colored fireman, was killed, and Calvin Clark, a colored laborer in the engine room, is in a critical condition, both having been overcome by the noxious fumes of escaping ammonia. Mr. W. E. Dunston, manager, and Mr. J. G. Brown, day engineer, miraculously escaped. Mr. Dunston, indeed, had a close call. He was seated in his office, which is located within a few yards of the plant, at the time of the catastrophe. An immense mass of iron weighing at least four hundred pounds was hurled by the force of the explosion through the side of this office in a direct line for his desk at which he was then sitting. A slight board partition, with an iron safe back of it, fortunately deflected the ponderous missile, thus saving him from a horrible death.

The detonation was distinctly heard all over the city and many buildings felt the shock. Windows were broken and plastering was hurled from the walls in neighboring residences by the force of the explosion The building in which the plant was located is a complete wreck, and the machinery, which is not of the most modern type, has suffered severely. Conservative estimates of the loss place it between six and eight thousand dollars. The plant will be rebuilt and more modern machinery installed. The loss falls upon the owners, J. B. Flora and the heirs of the Brockett estate. Mr. Flora was soon to have become the sole owner of the plant, having made the highest bid, $19,000, for the Brockett interest in the same when it was recently offered for sale by a commissioner appointed by order of court. Fortunately for him, however, the sale had not yet been confirmed at the time of the disaster.

Ice for local needs, can be procured from the surplus out-put of the plants at Washington, Edenton and New Berne The counties of the lower sounds and the fishing interests in this community, are, hovever, threatened with a temporary ice famine. The work of rebuilding the plant destroyed and the construction of the new Baxter plant on Riverside Avenue will now, we understand, be rapidly pushed.

There are some very old people among the blind, deaf and dumb in North Carolina and one of these reports her age as past 115 years.

This party is Elizabeth Swan, blind, of Sans Souci, Bertie county.

Close up to her in years is Charlotte Riddick, aged 110 years, blind and deaf, of Elizabeth City, and Bettie Gorden, blind, aged 110 years, of Gulf, Chatham county.

Then comes Thomas Kornegay, blind, of Kinston, aged 106, and Etta Davis, blind, of the same town, aged 105.

The centenarians are sttll more numerous.

Under the heading "She's a Bird" an exchange furnishes us with the following:

"The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge; her first husband was named Robin, her second Sparrow, and the present one's name is Quayle. There are now two young Robbins, one Sparrow and three little Quayles. One grandfather is a Swan and another was a Jay, but he's dead and now a bird of paradise. They live on Hawk avenue, Eagleville, Canary Islands, and the fellow who wrote the above is a lyre bird, an interested relative of the family."

Next year will by no means be an "off-year" in North Carolina politically speaking. Besides the election of the Legislature and ten Congressmen, we have to elect a United States Senator, a majority of the Supreme Court, ten Superior court judges, a Railroad Commissioner, sixteen solicitors and all county officers, including Superior court clerks. It will thus be seen that there are lively times ahead of us.

Under a special act the last Legislature assumed the obligation of the payment of all expenses incurred by the registrars of election, who for the August (1900) election, refused registration to various and sundry negro applicants. Warrants have now been issued to cover these payments. The various claims amount to nearly $300.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:01 and will set to-night at 7:11.—Very decent weather, considering the season, is it not? A hot wave followed by rain is the weather-man's prophecy for the coming week.—The broom factory has ceased operations temporarily, but will open up again in the Fall. It is unable at present to secure the necessary supply of broom-straw to feed its plant.—Mrs. Allen K. Kramer and children are summering at Roanoke Island.—Mr. C. W. Glover and family, Mr. John W. Sawyer and son and E. F. Lamb and family are cottaging at Nags Head. That summer resort has been, we understand, but poorly patronized so far this season, the hotel being unable to marshal more than a dozen guests. The boarding houses on the beach are, however, doing fairly well. With the existing system of transportation we scarcely see how the present management could hope to make a success of the hotel venture Few people, even though they be seekers of quietude, care to so largely cut themselves off from the outside world. —There are a number of youthful visitors in our little city. Miss Hobgood of Oxford is the guest of the Misses Aydlett on Main St, Miss Reinn of Baltimore is visiting the family of the Rev. C. W. Duke, Miss Bland of Portsmouth is the guest of relatives on Church St, Miss Wrenn of Durham is stopping with Miss Ida J Flora, Miss Green and brother, Mr. Willis Green, of Alexandria, Va., are visiting the Rev. L. L. Williams at the parsonage and Mrs W. M. Baxter is entertaining Misses Massey and Page of Norfolk at her home on upper Church St.—

It's summertime in Dixie,
In all the flowery ways,
An' the green is on the melon
An' the sun is on the blaze.

—In a spirit of mild curiosity we would ask if any one has heard anything further from the street-sprinkler that was to be? Considering the fact that the season is rapidly aging, it might be well to order a snow-shovel attachment for the sprinkler so that it may not prove to be entirely a thing of beauty when it does arrive upon the scene.—Woodley's mammouth grocery has put on its summer suit, and is now gorgeous in a gay coat of fresh paint.—Miss Mary Wood of Berkley, Va., is the guest of her brother, Dr. J. E. Wood, on Church St.—The deal announced last week, by which Dr. Zenas Fearing was to have taken over the interest in the Ritter Pharmacy, has we understand been called off, Dr. Fearing finding it impossible to at present procure a registered pharmacist to take charge of the trade.—A few arc lights in the business section of our city would greatly add to its metropolitan appearance, and every arc light would be in itself a policeman.—Main street is building rapidly. The McCabe, the Jones, the Burfoot and the Aydlett residences, when completed, will prove to be exceedingly handsome dwellings. Dr. J. E. White contemplates building a modern home on the old Bell lot, and Mr. W. J Woodley has accepted plans, drawn by architect Bungart, for the erection of a handsome dwelling on the vacant lot adjoining his present home. Main St. realty is on a boom.—The editor acknowledges a pleasant call during the week from ex-postmaster M. M. Davis of Columbia.—Mr. L. W. Kellinger, of Norfolk, is the guest of Mr. Wm. Weatherly, on River avenue this week.—Mr. C. W. Hollowell is vacationing at Morehead City.—The sidewalk on Poindexter St. is being torn up to admit of the laying of a larger pipe for Sanders water-works, a primitive system which is but a poor apology for the one that should exist in a city as large as this one.—Mr. James A. Willard, an able and genial gentleman, who since its first institution has been acting as general manager of the Knitting Mill located in this city, has resigned his position. We hope that this does not presage Mr. Willard's departure from our city, as he and his charming wife are both deservedly popular here.—The city is thronged with surfmen, reporting for their semi-annual inspection.—The fire laddies are enjoying the hospitality of Charlotte this week. —The CAROLINIAN acknowledges calls from E. O. Hooper and N. W. Daily of Little Kennekeet during the week.

Paul J. Bungart,

—ARCHITECT.—

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

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(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat-flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.
Telephone 17.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper.

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Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits, Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. J. A. Faulk of Hertford was in the city last week.

Mr. G. C. S. Perry is at Moyock this week conducting a class in music.

Prof. J. W. Robinson attended the Negro Conference at Hampton last week.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A number of our local clergy were in Hertford this week to attend a ministerial meeting.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the State Normal School, the next session of which begins in September.

The Summer Normal School now being conducted here by Prof. P. W. Moore is being well attended by the teachers of this and adjoining counties. Thus far fifteen counties are represented. The work has been thorough and highly commendable. The teachers are earnest and enthusiastic, the instructors experienced and competent, and all are laboring earnestly for improved conditions, educational and otherwise, both for themselves and for the communities in which they reside and labor. In addition to the regular work there are being given by Revs. Clayton, Fairly, C. W. Duke (white), Dr. Cardwell and others, a series of lectures which in themselves are instructive, beneficial and educational. On to-morrow evening the teachers will present a choice program of litrary and musical selections which will be a rare treat to those of an intellectual turn o mind.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W. MOORE, A. M.

CATCH ON

to the best opportunity of a life time for buying goods cheap. Everybody is interested in low prices. Here is your chance at Jones, Raper & Co.'s clearing out sale of summer goods. Everything must be sold at astonishingly low prices to make room for fall goods.

This clearing out sale commences Friday, July 19th, and will continue for balance of the month. Early buyers will secure best bargains. Don't miss this opportunity. Boy's Percal shirts 25c. Men's fancy Worsted suits $6.00 to $8.00, clearing them out at $4.50. Mens fine Shoes 85c a pair. Straw matting, 25c quality at 19c. Other bargains too numerous to mention.

JONES, RAPER, & CO.,

54 Cor. Main and Water Sts, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Collections Made

Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.

Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

Eat and be Merry

We make our business a profession, and can tell you something you don't know about

GROCERIES

We keep everything you want, and a great many things you don't wan't, but if you will let us tell you about them you will want them. We can price you goods at other people's prices, and give you a liberal discount. Come to see us and we will explain all this to you. We are always busy, but find time to give you attention.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

WHEW!!!!

AIN'T IT HOT?

But the "boy who guessed right," and all the wise people who know how to keep cool and who appreciate a good thing, will be found enjoying a delightful glass of

PURE SODA WATER, SHERBERT, CREAM

OR OTHER DELICIOUS BEVERIDGES AT OUR

UP-TO-DATE FOUNTAIN.

Remember we are headquarters for

LITHIA WATER

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

Prescriptions a Specialty

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

Seasonable Suggestions!

REFRIGERATORS—We are again offering "Special Refrigerators." We have tried them; others have tried them. They are satisfactory and the price, quality considered, cannot be beat. Porcelain lined water tanks are a good feature. A good refrigerator such as the "Special" will save enough food in a season to pay for it's cost.

HAMMOCKS—Make these summer days pass more comfortably and we have the kind you want. 75c to $2.75.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS—for porch or lawn.—They are comfortable, inexpensive and durable.

PORCH ROCKERS—At this season out-of-doors is the place to spend much of your time most comfortably, so get some porch rockers. The kind that look well and are easy. We have them.

MATTRESSES—Since one-third of your life is spent in bed, spend it comfortably. Get a good mattress and that is a Felt Mattress. Felt Mattresses are clean and stay so. Felt Mattresses are comfortable—the easist bed made. Felt Mattresses are durable—one lasts a life time. Felt Mattresses are beautiful. There are various Felt Mattresses but none, at any price, are better than ours. We sell them under an iron-clad guarantee to satisfy you.

FANCY GOODS—Pictures, Medallions, Bisque-figures, Austrian fob-ware, Vases, Peaques, Toilet-pieces, Pin Trays, Candle Sticks. They are perfect goods and suitable for presents for your most fastidious friend or to adorn your most elegantly furnished rooms, but because we have only these few pieces we are offering them in two assortments at 25c and 50c each. Many pieces cost much more.

P. W. MELICK.

A GHOST STORY!

But it's about a ghost that was not. It's the tale of the ghost of a show a man didn't have when he was looking for something better than the "best"—the kind of printing we do. There is nothing better and, in the long run, there is nothing cheaper.

The North Carolinian,

The Best in Printing.

A GREAT MANY PEOPLE ASK THE QUESTION:

"Why is it that I sell more goods than any one else in Elizabeth City?"

EXPLANATION

Because in my extensive line of General Merchandise that I carry I can sell the people what they want, the quality they want, and give them the quality they buy, at

SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Such business dealings are bound to make satisfied customers who become walking advertisements. They smile when they tell their friends where to go to get one hundred cents worth for One Dollar.

M. Weisel.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

GREAT STEEL STRIKE ON

The Order to Quit Work Generally Obeyed by the Men.

EVEN NON-UNION MILLS CLOSED

From West Virginia to Illinois Every Mill of the Steel Combine Was Forced to Shut Down — Nearly 100,000 Men Were Affected by the Strike Order — Employers Say They Will Not Yield.

Pittsburg, Penn. — After a three days' session the conference between representatives of the American Sheet Steel, American Steel Hoop and American Tin Plate, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, and the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, adjourned finally without reaching an agreement. Less than an hour later President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, had wired the following order to all the Amalgamated lodges in the tin plate, steel hoop and sheet steel mills of the country:

"Notify your men that the mill is on a strike, and will not work on Monday, July 15."

Reports received from all sources connected with the strike of the steel workers indicate that the strike order was generally obeyed. The number of men who went out is 74,000.

Reports from all the towns in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana, where the plants of three combines are located, are that a general shut-down took place.

The strikes occurred in the following places in Pennsylvania: Pittsburg, Allegheny, McKeesport, Johnstown, Canonsburg, Newcastle, Ellwood City, Apollo, New Kensington, Hyde Park, Leechburg, Saltsburg, Sharon, Greenville, Carnegie, Chartiers.

In Ohio the "struck" towns are New Philadelphia, Piqua, Irondale, Lisbon, Cambridge, Cleveland, Niles, Canton, Bridgeport, Youngstown, Mingo Junction, Wellsville and Martin's Ferry.

In Indiana the tied-up plants are at Ellwood, Anderson, Gas City, Muncie and Atlanta. Other places are Joliet, Ill.; Muskegon, Mich., and Cumberland, Md.

The American Steel Hoop Company's supposedly non-union mill, known as the Painter mill, in this city, was closed in all its branches. The tie-up was said to have been a surprise to the owners and officials. The other non-union plant known as the Lindsay and McCutcheon mill, in Allegheny, was shut down completely in the puddling and bar mills.

The Amalgamated also added two mills to its list, both of which were claimed by the companies to be beyond the reach of organization. When the William Clark Sons Company mill, which operated all day under non-union auspices, came to shift turns at night, none of the skilled men reported for duty, and the plant had to close down.

Later the following report was received from Monessen concerning a mill considered by the manufacturers unexceptionally loyal: "The Monessen steel hoop plant is closed and has been organized by the district delegates of the Amalgamated Association."

The conquest of these two plants is considered by the association people as an instance of their strength.

While all the mills of the United States corporation are included in the general conflict, the three companies named are the first attacked.

President Shaffer, representing the strikers, said:

"The position of the Amalgamated Association has been persistently misrepresented. We do not ask the assistance of the manufacturers in unionizing the plants now being operated non-union. All we ask is that the three companies sign the scales for all mills, whether non-union or union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of non-union plants during dull times, and that all agreements now in force between the companies and the men binding the latter not to join any labor organization by cancelled. In other words, we ask only to be let alone in the matter of organization."

Vice-President Warner Arms, of the American Tin Plate Company, said:

"The question on which the disagreement took place was whether the Amalgamated Association could force us to work all our plants under a union agreement, whether they were union or not. We felt that demand to be unjust."

When President Shaffer was informed of the granting of the advance to the McKeesport tube workers, he said: "I anticipated such action on the part of the manufacturers, and have warned our men to guard against being blinded by such dust-throwing methods. It is nevertheless a victory for labor.

"I expect that similar advances will be given to the men in other works of the United States Steel Corporation that have not been affected by the strike order, in the hope that the workers may refuse to come out should we decide to extend the strike to all the plants of the corporation."

Asked if the association can stand a long strike, President Shaffer said:

"We have a larger defense fund than most of our members even suppose. We have been accumulating it for years, and we will not need to levy any strike assessment for months.

"When we do we are happy in the assurance that thousands of our men in the independent plants will be ready to help us. Remember we have had several years of prosperous times. Work has been plenty and our men have paid their assessments ungrudgingly."

The amount of wages lost each day by the present strike in the mills of the three companies is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000, or nearly $1,500,000 a week. The loss in output to the companies, all of whom have their products sold for months to come, cannot be estimated.

One of the first effects of the strike will be to increase the price of tinware. Before the tin plate mills closed they were away behind in their orders, the supply not being equal to the demand. None of the tin shops have more than a small stock on hand. Housewives will have to pay considerably more for tin cups, pails, etc., than now if the strike is prolonged. The fruit trade will also be hit hard by the strike, prices of tin cans being advanced.

Should the strike be prolonged many interests would be sure to suffer. The strikers could possibly take good care of themselves. Work is plenty on all sides, and besides the Amalgamated Association has a strike fund in bank which is said to amount to between $200,000 and $300,000.

The railroads would be the greatest sufferers, as a long strike would greatly decrease the shipment of mill products. Building contractors and others using iron and steel would also come in for much less. It is even possible that building operations might be seriously hampered. The demand for coke and coal would fall off. The possibilities of the strike are startling.

THE LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Delay in Delivery of Armor Plate May Subject It to Claims For Damages.

Washington, D. C. — The United States may have to pay heavily for the steel strike. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company recently filed a claim against the Government for several hundred thousand dollars, alleging damage as a result of the failure of the Government to deliver the armor for the Alabama class of battle ships within the time fixed by the contract. Should the delivery of armor for vessels under construction be delayed in consequence of the strike now on, the Government will have to reimburse the shipbuilders.

Besides armor, steel for hulls and machinery are required for the new ships. The strike will naturally prevent the delivery of this material and delay the completion of the ships. The Government has no penalty clause in its contracts with the armor plate and other companies.

Tube Workers Win.

McKeesport, Penn. — The 5000 employes of the National Tube Company here won the first victory over the combine by forcing an increase in their wages of ten per cent. These men are non-union men and have never organized, although the Amalgamated Association has made efforts to induce them to join the union.

Big Fall in Steel Stocks.

New York City.—A brief panic in Wall Street resulted from the strike on Monday. Values of the steel stocks fell $50,000,000 in little more than a minute, but a rally followed. In London all American securities fell and British Consols touched the lowest point in years.

QUICK VENGEANCE FOR A CRIME.

Negro Who Shot a Man Dead on Train Thrown to His Death.

Charlotte, S. C.—On the return trip of an excursion train from Spartanburg, S. C., to Charlotte, a negro named Walter Haynes began flourishing a pistol. This occurred in one of the cars reserved for white people.

Dexter Kirby, a young white man, who was acting as special policeman on board the train, approached the negro and ordered him to put up his pistol. This Haynes refused to do, and at the same time began firing.

The first ball struck Kirby in the breast, and he fell to the floor of the car dead. The second shot took effect in the arm of W. W. Stead, a friend of Kirby. The negro emptied his weapon and started out the rear door of the car.

The dead man's friends caught Haynes and held him until the train crossed a trestle which is ninety feet high. He was then taken and thrown head foremost from the car. His body was found near the trestle.

"PAT" CROWE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Alleged Kidnaper of "Eddie" Cudahy Pays a Debt of Long Standing.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State Senator A. W. Brewster, an attorney, has received a draft for $250, sent to him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa, to pay a fee Crowe had owed him for several years.

Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnaping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, a packer, who paid a ransom of $25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Mr. Brewster to defend him. The charge was dismissed.

ANTHRAX KILLING CATTLE.

Ravages of the Disease Among Herds in the Vicinity of Oneida, N. Y.

Oneida, N. Y.—The dreaded disease of anthrax has made its appearance among several herds of cattle in this vicinity. On the farm of Alfred Eastup, at Higginsville, about sixty head of milch stock have contracted the disease. Eight have died thus far. One horse also has taken the disease.

Commissioner of Agriculture Charles A. Wieting, of Albany, has been notified of the existing disease. The cattle will be vaccinated.

Six Picnickers Drowned.

The Hebrew Gamahl Hasad held its annual picnic at Daufuskie Beach at Savannah, Ga. The following persons who went in bathing were drowned: Mrs. Abe Dickstein, aged twenty-five; Annie Horowitz, aged thirteen; Annie Kronstadt, aged ten; Ida Kronstadt, aged sixteen; Leah Silverstein, aged seventeen, and Isaac Zacht, aged twenty-two. There were twelve in the party of bathers who were caught in a sea puss, but half of them were saved. The bodies of the unfortunates were swept out to sea.

Personal Mention.

King Edward's title is to be changed to Emperor because of the wider extent of his power.

Former Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee has made $16,000 out of his last lecture, with fiddle accompaniment.

Emperor William is a partner in the construction of an electric express railway from Hamburg to Berlin, Germany.

The Empress of Russia is a typewriter, and assists her husband by taking down many of his letters from dictation.

Thomas Hardy has just reached his sixty-first birthday. He began to "scribble," as he says himself, when he was sixteen.

Governor Odell is considering the advisability of making a personal tour of the Erie Canal this summer, so as to be thoroughly posted when the subject of enlargement shall come up at the next legislative session.

Judge Jenks, of the Supreme Court of New York, told the law students of New York University the other day that "the man with furrows in his brow wins against the man with creases in his trousers every time."

Indiana Judge a Suicide.

Former Judge James H. Sellars, once a member of the State Legislature, and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana, killed himself in his law office at Crawfordsville, Ind., by taking morphine. He left a letter saying that his life was a failure and that his debts were large.

Ice Blocks Labrador Coast.

Ice continues to block the Labrador coast, rendering navigation in Belle Isle Strait extremely dangerous.

Embezzling Treasurer Free.

Joseph Bartley, former State Treasurer of Nebraska, convicted of the embezzlement of an amount variously placed at from $500,000 to $750,000, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, has been released on parole by Governor Savage. Mr. Bartley had served forty-nine months.

Treaty Shore Dead-Lock.

It now seems that there is small probability of an agreement being reached between France and Great Britain over the Newfoundland question.

South Dakota's New Senator.

Governor Herried, of South Dakota, has appointed A. R. Kittredge, of Sioux Falls, to the vacancy in the Senatorship from that State caused by the death of Senator Kyle. Mr. Kittredge has long been prominent in State politics and as an attorney.

Government War Tax Collections.

The Federal Government collected $310,053,363 under the War Revenue act of 1898.

Car Shortage in Kansas.

There is a shortage of cars to move the Kansas wheat crop, although the marketing is barely under way.

SHOWERS IN THE CORN BELT

Rain Falls in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.

COMES TOO LATE FOR SOME CROPS

The Rain Will Revive Late Corn, Although Some Fields Are Too Far Gone to Be Benefited — A Generous Fall in Some Sections of Nebraska and Iowa—Kansas Crop Prospects.

Topeka, Kan.—While rain has fallen in various parts of Kansas, the drought was not broken, and the crops were benefited but little. The rains were small local affairs, and their only effect was to cool the atmosphere and freshen vegetation to a certain extent.

Reports of blighted crops continue to come in. A hopeful tone pervades most of the reports, however, and the determination is generally expressed to make the best of the situation. In the eastern division of the State crops are suffering more than in any other. The damage done in the central part is less severe, while in the western part the conditions are most favorable.

Kansas City, Mo.—Rain fell over an area of eighty miles around Kansas City. At Lawrence, Kan., it was the first moisture in twenty-six days. Ottawa, Wellsville and Toronto, Kan., and Camden Point, Mo., also report good rains. Although some fields are reported too far gone to be saved, it is believed late corn will be greatly revived.

Dallas, Texas.—Reports from the Texas cotton belt show that the rain did not reach that section, and that the plant is suffering. In the Panhandle small streams are reported dry, and cattlemen are becoming alarmed over the continued drought.

Omaha, Neb.—Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa received an inch or more of rain, which relieved the drought and heated term. Rains also fell in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Little Rock, Ark.—Good rains fell over the larger portion of Arkansas. At Texarkana and Hot Springs wind and lightning did considerable damage.

St. Paul, Minn.—Rains fell in different parts of the State, but there is serious damage to crops in the southeastern part of the State.

Steady Rain in the South.

Jackson, Miss.—At the close of a sultry day the rain fell steadily and apparently over a wide scope of country. The hot wave is broken, and there is general rejoicing. The rain is too late to save any late crop, but means much for cotton, potatoes, cane and gardens.

Chicago Short of Vegetables.

Chicago.—As a result of the continued hot, dry weather, vegetables are attaining record prices. Complaints from all parts of the West, claiming a big shortage in vegetables, have been received, and many points which usually ship to Chicago are now in this market buying for the home account.

Michigan Fruit Belt Scorched.

St. Joseph, Mich. — The raspberry crop is ruined in Berrien County by the continued dry spell, representing a loss to the farmers of $100,000. The blackberry crop is threatened with ruin. It is the first time in the history of the fruit belt that the berry crops have been ruined by dry weather.

FIREMEN BEGIN THEIR STRIKE.

Refuse to Go to Work, and Force Thousands of Miners Into Idleness.

Wilkesbarre, Penn.—The strike of the stationary firemen inaugurated on Tuesday tied up nearly all the mines in the Wyoming Valley, and a conservative estimate placed the number of men idle at 50,000. This included the men out in the Scranton district. Only about 800 of these were firemen. The balance was made up of miners, laborers, engineers, breaker boys and machinists employed in and about the collieries. Every mine from Pittston to Nanticoke was affected.

Leader of the Steel Strikers.

THEODORE J. SHAFFER.
President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers.)

South African Situation Serious.

The London Daily Mail says it possesses abundant evidence that the whole theatre of the South African war is in a much worse state than the public is allowed to know. The condition of affairs, in Cape Colony, particularly, after twenty-one months of warfare, is very serious.

Hundreds Killed in Volcanic Eruption.

Oriental advices give 700 as the number of the natives and Europeans killed by the recent eruption of the volcano of Kleet, in the Island of Java.

Howard C. Benham Dead.

Howard C. Benham, who was twice tried for the murder of his child-wife, Florence Tout Benham, at Batavia, N. Y., died in a Columbus, Ohio, hospital of typhoid and brain fever. Benham was convicted at the first trial, but at the second he was acquitted.

To Raze the Taku Forts.

The military commanders have directed the provisional Government of Tien-Tsin, China, to undertake the destruction of the Taku forts, and the Government has promised to comply on receipt of a military guard to protect the workmen engaged in the task.

Carnegie's Scottish Gift.

The Carnegie Educational Fund, at Edinburgh, Scotland, has received notice from Mr. Carnegie that he has signed the deed placing $10,000,000 at the disposal of the trustees. The donor expresses the hope that the young men benefited by the distribution of the income may in many cases reimburse the fund in later years.

Lynched For a Five-Cent Theft.

Lewis Thomas, a negro, was lynched near Rayville, La., by a band of armed white men. He had stolen a bottle of soda water, the value of which was five cents.

SURVEYING GOLD BOUNDARY

Mason and Dixon's Line Will Be Marked With Iron Posts.

Pennsylvania and Maryland Divide the Expenses of the Survey and Relocation of the Markers.

Baltimore, Md.—The old Mason and Dixon line between Maryland and Pennsylvania is being re-surveyed, and will soon be re-marked with iron posts. This work is being done under the direction of Dr. William B. Clark, of the Maryland Geological Bureau, and Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta, of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Legislature in 1889 appropriated $7000 "to repair and reset the monuments on the boundary line between this commonwealth and the adjacent State of Maryland on the South," and in 1900 the Legislature of Maryland supplied $5000 to aid in the work.

Mason and Dixon's boundary line, which originally was run and marked to establish the territorial limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland, later became famous as the boundary between the free and slave-holding States of the North and South. It was, according to an agreement made in 1732, to run due west from Cape Henlopen (fifteen miles south of the point now known by that name), to the middle of the peninsula of the Eastern Shore, thence northward tangent to a circle of twelve miles radius, whose centre was at New Castle, Del., and then due north from the tangent point until it reached a parallel fifteen miles south of the southernmost part of Philadelphia. From this point the line was run due west.

Surveyors had already determined the position of the "centre of the peninsula," the north and south line and the "tangent point" when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English astronomers and mathematicians, arrived in Philadelphia in 1763. From the time of their arrival until December, 1767, Mason and Dixon were busy locating the "southernmost part of Philadelphia," and the northern boundary of Maryland, which they surveyed and marked as far as Dunkard Creek, now in West Virginia, when they were stopped by the Indians.

Along the greater part of the line each mile was marked by a stone monument, which had the letter "P" engraved or cut on the northern side and the letter "M" on the southern side, while at each fifth mile there was a similar stone known as the "crown stone," with the coat of arms of the Penns cut on the northern face and with those of Lord Baltimore on the southern. These stones were brought from England.

These monuments, which are to be replaced with cast-iron markers, suffered severely from attacks of vandals in the early days of the last century. Rapid progress is being made in the relocation of the line.

PERRY MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Japanese and American Warships Salute in Honor of the Great Commodore.

Yokohama, Japan.—The ceremony of unveiling at Kurihama, the monument to commemorate the landing there of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, July 14, 1853, was performed by Rear-Admiral Frederick Rogers, commanding the United States visiting squadron.

Viscount Katsura delivered the memorial address, and many Japanese officials of high rank were present. Three American and five Japanese warships saluted. Various speeches were made by Americans and Japanese, all dwelling upon the close relations between the two powers.

Matthew Calbraith Perry was born in Newport, R. I., on April 10, 1794, was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy in 1809. Lieutenant in 1813, Commander in 1826, Captain in 1837, and Commodore in 1841. He organized and commanded the expedition to Japan, delivering the President's letter on July 14, 1853, and on March 31, 1854, obtained from Japan the treaty of peace, amity, and protection to American sailors. The monument just unveiled was erected by the Bei-yu-Kyokai, or American Association of Japan. The funds were largely contributed by Japanese.

MAN MURDERED ON A TRAIN.

Fellow Passenger Said He Had to Shoot to Break Hypnotic Spell.

Rawlins, Wyo.—A. P. Rogers, an employe of a packing company in St. Joseph, Mo., was shot to death by Edward Hartley Copeland, on Union Pacific Train No. 6. Copeland was traveling from Stockton, Cal., to Council Bluffs, Iowa. When three miles east of Wamsutter, Copeland walked into the car where Rogers was sitting and began shooting at him, saying: "There, take that." He shot three times, the bullets entering Roger's breast, and instantly killing him.

When asked what caused him to kill Rogers, Copeland said: "He had hypnotized me, and I had to do it."

As the killing took place in Sweetwater County, Copeland was taken to Green River, and turned over to the authorities there.

Copeland was a teller in the Nebraska National Bank in Omaha for ten years prior to August, 1899. He left the city at that time, ostensibly for a summer vacation and visit to the Eastern States, and nothing was heard of him. A month after his departure his accounts showed a shortage of $10,000. Half of this amount was made good by Copeland's brother-in-law and the remainder by his bondsmen.

Governor Allen Leaves Porto Rico.

Governor Allen and his wife, with their household effects, sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, for New York City on the Mayflower. Governor Allen admitted he had no intention of returning to Porto Rico. It is semi-officially announced that he will enter the diplomatic service.

Russia to Recruit 308,500 Men.

Emperor Nicholas has issued an order that 308,500 men shall be recruited for the Russian Army and Navy during the present year.

Labor World.

Only one-tenth of the wage-earners of the United States are organized.

Five hundred striking teamsters have returned to work at St. Louis, Mo.

The Bates plant at Joliet, Ill., has been reopened, the striking machinists having won.

The International Longshoremen's Union has held its annual session in Toledo, Ohio.

Brewery wagon drivers at Washington, D. C., have won recognition for their union by a strike.

Carpenters in Boston, Mass., have demanded an eight-hour day, which has been generally conceded.

Six hundred striking machinists at Seneca Falls, N. Y., have returned to work, their demands having been granted.

The blacksmiths' strike at Sharon (Penn.) Steel Works, which was inaugurated several weeks ago, has been settled by the companies acceding to the demands of the men.

Over 2,000,000 miners are required to produce the world's supply of coal. Of this number 693,660 are employed in Great Britain and 401,220 are employed in the United States.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	—	@	19½
Firsts	18	@	19
Seconds	17	@	17½
State dairy tubs, extra	18	@	18½
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory finest	—	@	15
Low grades	13	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9
Small	9¼	@	9⅝
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6¼
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	15½	@	16
State and Penn.	15½	@	16
Western—Choice	14½	@	16
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	—	@	2 55
Medium	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice	—	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 25
White kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Yellow eye	2 95	@	3 00
Lima, Cal.	—	@	4 40
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, per qt	6	@	10
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	6
Gooseberries, per qt	3	@	6
Peaches, N. C., per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Cherries, per lb	3	@	8
Plums, Ga., per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Raspberries, per pint	2½	@	6
Currants, per qt	2	@	4
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb	15	@	18
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	8
Ducks, per pair	60	@	73
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	8½
Fowls, Western, per lb	8½	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	26
Ducks, L. I., per lb	—	@	12
Geese, Eastern, per lb	18	@	19
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1900, choice, per lb	—	@	17
Good to prime	15½	@	16
Pacific coast, 1900, choice	—	@	17
1899, poor to choice	8	@	13½
Old odds	1½	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	82½	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	77½
Straw, long rye	82½	@	90
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Md. Rose, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Chile, white, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Chile, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, Jersey, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Eastern Shore, per bask.	75	@	1 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	2 25	@	5 00
Turnips, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Tomatoes, per crate	1 25	@	3 00
String beans, per bag	1 50	@	2 50
Egg plant, per box	1 75	@	2 00
Peppers, per bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Squash, L. I., per bbl	—	@	2 50
Peas, L. I., per bag	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket	30	@	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 55	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 65	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	75¾
No. 2 red	75½	@	76
Corn—No. 2	—	@	54½
Oats—No. 2 white	37½	@	38
Track mixed	36	@	37½
Rye—Western	55¾	@	56¼
State	52	@	53
Lard, city	—	@	8.20c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 25	@	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 60	@	6 00

VEGETABLE PRICES SOAR SKYWARD

New York Housewives View With Alarm the Market's Upward Tendency.

New York City.—Householders in this city are much exercised just now over the prices of vegetables and fruits, which seem to be getting higher all the time instead of lower, as they would be supposed to do.

The advance in the price of potatoes, dealers say, is due to the delay in the Long Island crop. Virginia potato growers, who supplied the market two weeks ago, have been called on for their reserve stock, and they are getting fifty per cent. more than formerly.

A well-known produce merchant does not think that the drought in the West will affect New York prices. He said:

"It may result, however, in our having to ship vegetables out there—an unusual thing. The recent drought on Long Island greatly affected the potato crop. The early season was wet, and many farms had to plant the second time, losing thus a good fifteen or twenty days. Tomatoes have been a failure. Where there ought to be plenty at fifty to seventy-five cents a crate, they are double that and more."

Retail grocers do not think prices will advance further except in the case of potatoes.

String beans are bringing double the price of last season. Cucumbers are unusually high, retailing at four to six cents, in place of three cents last year. Cabbage is about the only vegetable which maintains a normal price. Peas are about thirty per cent. above last season. Spinach is scarce at fifty cents per peck, where it ought to be only thirty-five. Cantaloupes and watermelons are much above the usual price at this season.

Condition of the Textile Industry.

The textile industry is no longer an exception to the favorable manufacturing conditions, and is in better and more promising shape than at any previous time this year.

Little Wheat in New York State.

Wheat harvest has begun in Genesee, Monroe, and Orleans Counties, and in the majority of cases, according to reports received at Rochester, N. Y., the farmers will not do more than get back their seed, which is two bushels per acre. Wherever clover and timothy were sowed in the wheat the grass stock is the best in years, and some farmers will not cut their wheat at all, as what little there is has fallen flat, as a result of the ravages of the Hessian fly, and cannot be cut close enough to secure it without also cutting the young clover and timothy.

High Prices For Broom Corn.

The broom corn market is unsettled, and this year's produce will command panic prices. It is safe to say that the acreage has decreased fifty-five per cent. Broom corn sold six weeks ago at $35 to $40 a ton now finds a ready market at $80 to $100, the choice green self-working kind going at $110. Harvesting will begin on September 1, and new brush promises to open strong at $120 a ton.

Crops in Spain Suffer.

The severe storms in the Province of Valladolid, Spain, have completely destroyed the crops.

A Year's Imports and Exports.

The statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, shows that the total imports of the year were $822,756,533, total exports $1,487,656,544, and the excess of exports over imports $664,900,011. The excess of exports over imports exceeds that of last year by $120,358,113, and is $49,467,335 greater than the highest record ever before made, that of 1898.

A Table Oilcloth Trust.

A table oilcloth trust has been formed at New York City with a capitalization of $10,000,000.

A Good Name For It.

A droll medical officer at the War Department at Washington, who is obliged to give some attention to the pension business, has suggested a new disease to pension hunters that is likely to be acceptable to the pension agents. He found that the lists of disabilities submitted by applicants included almost everything in the medical dictionaries, the idea being to name some disease that an applicant is liable to have.

"How would it do," he asks, "to let some of these applicants describe their disabilities under the name 'pension-it's?' That would mean everything and describe the infirmities of the entire race of present-day applicants."—New York Times.

Don't Start With Too Much.

If a man of average muscular strength, a strong man and a very strong man were told that they might have as much gold as they could carry a mile, the average man might carry 100 pounds of gold a mile. He would have over $26,000 if he succeeded. The strong man could, perhaps, get to the end of his mile with 150 pounds of gold. He would have $39,750. The very strong man could possibly struggle to the end of his mile with 200 pounds. That would give him about $53,000.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

In six per cent. of North Italian and eighteen per cent. of South Italian villages the streets are still used as sewers.

When it comes to society the best is not always the cheapest.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Corners are as difficult to get in the street car as in the market.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A felon on the finger is worth two in jail.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The world raised 277,000,000 tons of coal in 1900, against 4,020,000,000 tons last year.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

People who cast reflections are not all brilliant.

The Secret Out.

A good breakfast is the physical basis of a day's work. The American breakfast, regarded with so much horror on the European continent, has contributed largely to make the nation what it is to-day. It enabled our forefathers to do an amount of work which it appals foreigners to contemplate.—The Medical Brief.

Laundering Thin Dresses.

To launder the exquisite creations of muslins and lace in which this season abounds has become quite a problem, yet the most delicate materials will not be injured if washed with Ivory Soap and dried in the shade. But little starch need be used.—ELIZA R. PARKER.

The present year will see the starting of at least three expeditions, representing three different nations, in an attempt to solve some of the mysteries of the South Polar regions. One will sail from Germany, another from England, and a third from Sweden. The Swedish expedition is the latest to be organized, but it has been undertaken with enthusiasm, and King Oscar will personally give it financial aid.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

If the whole water power of Niagara were used it would be worth $1,500,000 a day.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa

When some men borrow a dollar they seem to think they have earned it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

It's peculiar that when people get into society they expect to be asked out.

If You Wish To make $15.00 by solving a comparatively easy THOUGHT TEST, which will give the name of a well-known flower, send your name and address to "THE UNIQUE MONTHLY," Dept. A. Temple Court, New York.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE
The children's tonic, cures of WORMS. Removes them effectually and without pain. 60 years' record of success. It is the remedy for all worm troubles. Entirely vegetable. 25 cts. at druggists, country stores or by mail.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 29

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with

And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Cuticura THE SET Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's*. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Watch our next advertisement.

"The Enigma in the Sun."

The fiery sun is in the East
And as on it we gaze,
Our eyes upon the legend feast
Emblazoned in its rays.
What secret may there be immersed
Within that glaring sun,
What mean the words, "September first,
Nineteen hundred and one?"

September first? That is the date
When LION COFFEE grand,
Its newest Premium List so great
Distributes through the land